

recombinant vector is encoded by the insert of the second recombinant vector, whereupon an immune response against at least one antigen of the infectious disease, autoimmune disease, viral infection, bacterial infection, fungal infection, cancer or foreign peptide fragment is induced in the mammal.

2. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the first recombinant vector is a recombinant vaccinia viral vector.

3. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the first recombinant vector is a recombinant fowlpox viral vector.

4. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the first recombinant vector is a recombinant adenoviral vector.

5. (Thrice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the insert of the recombinant vector further comprises a nucleic acid encoding an immunostimulatory protein other than an antigen of the infectious disease, autoimmune disease, viral infection, bacterial infection, fungal infection, cancer or foreign peptide fragment against which an immune response is to be enhanced.

6. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the second recombinant vector is a recombinant vaccinia viral vector.

7. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the second recombinant vector is a recombinant fowlpox viral vector.

8. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the second recombinant vector is a recombinant adenoviral vector.

REMARKS

The Present Invention

The present invention is directed to a method of inducing an immune response against at least one antigen of an infectious disease, an autoimmune disease, a viral